UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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10/806,830	03/23/2004	Yuko Nishikawa	81233 7114	4246

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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/806,830	NISHIKAWA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JOSHUA TAYLOR	2426	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 September 2008</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 8-16</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 8-16</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☒ Claim(s) <u>13</u> is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>23 March 2004</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/24/2008</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Examiner points applicant to the Listing of Claims, filed 09/05/2008, and asks that applicant change Claim 16 to indicate that it is a new claim, and not an original claim.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/5/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant claims that Robarts fails to teach or make obvious **in response to a first signal, adding information regarding the discrete selectable item of audio/visual content as corresponds to the particular displayed one of the characterizing descriptors as is presently in the area of visual focus to the updatable list of preferred items of audio/visual content.** Applicant claims that Robarts requires two signals, a select signal and a signal indicating selection, before adding information regarding the program to the updateable list. However, examiner disagrees that Robarts requires two signals, as the user pushing the "add to favorite" button will cause the information to be added, and examiner understands pushing a button to be a first signal. Examiner is unclear as to why applicant believes that Robarts teaches having a second signal, a signal indicating that element 200 of Fig. 6 has been selected. Applicant did not cite where Robarts discloses this, but even if applicant did, examiner contends that even where a second signal sent, the action taken would still be in response to a first signal.

Claim Objections

Claim 13 objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for

failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the

claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the

claim(s) in independent form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 8-13 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Ellis et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0117831) in view of Robarts et al (Pub. No.: US

2005/0278741), and further in view of Wilder et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0051246).

Regarding claim 1, Ellis discloses: **a method to facilitate use of an interactive program**

guide, comprising the steps of: providing access to characterizing descriptors as

individually correspond to a plurality of discrete selectable audio/visual programs (Ellis,

Fig. 31, paragraph [0128], lines 5-13)**; displaying an interactive program guide comprising at**

least one of the characterizing descriptors as corresponds to a particular one of the discrete

selectable audio/visual programs (Ellis, Fig. 31)**.** However, Ellis does not disclose the

following, which Robarts does: **detecting preliminary selection of a particular one of the**

discrete selectable audio/visual programs to provide a preliminarily selected audio/visual

program (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186)**; when a user selects the preliminarily selected audio/visual program, automatically taking a first predetermined action with respect to the preliminarily selected audio/visual program** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10)**; when a user preliminarily selects a different one of the plurality of discrete selectable audio/visual program, automatically taking a second predetermined action with respect to the preliminarily selected audio/visual program, which second predetermined action is different than the first predetermined action** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph [0072], lines 6-9. Element 186 is used to highlight a preliminarily selected program, so if the user were to select a different program, element 186 would move to highlight said different program)**; when a user takes an action with respect to the preliminarily selected audio/visual program, which action does not comprise either selecting the preliminarily selected audio/visual program or preliminarily selecting a different audio/visual program, automatically taking a third predetermined action with respect to the preliminarily selected audio/visual program, which third predetermined action is different than the first and the second predetermined action** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11)**, wherein the step of automatically taking a first predetermined action comprises adding information regarding the preliminarily selected audio/visual program to a list of preferred items** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10)**, wherein the step of automatically taking a second predetermined action comprises moving an area of visual focus away from the preliminarily selected audio/visual program** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph [0072], lines 6-9. Element 186 is used to highlight a preliminarily selected program, so if the user were to select a different program, element 186 would move to highlight

said different program), **and wherein the step of automatically taking a third predetermined action comprises displaying the list of preferred items** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11). Ellis discloses an interactive program guide which allows the user to add many elements of a television program to a favorites list. However, Ellis does not disclose the user adding a particular television program to a list of favorites. Robarts discloses enabling a viewer to add a program to a predefined list of favorites (paragraph [0075], lines 8-10) in order for the user later to be able to quickly access a list programs previously identified as favorites (Robarts, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used the program favorites list in the interactive program guide of Ellis. Allowing the user to access programs added to a list of favorites would have been highly desirable in the art, as it would provide another method for the user to organize their preferences. However, the combined teaching of Ellis and Robarts does not disclose **wherein the plurality of discrete selectable audio/visual programs are embodied in a plurality of media.** However, Wilder does (paragraph [0008], lines 3-5). Wilder discloses combining EPG data from a plurality of different sources into a single EPG. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow for the audio/visual programs to be embodied in a plurality of media. This would have been a highly desirable feature, as it would allow the user to compare all content from all viewing sources in order to select the program most desirable to the user.

Regarding claim 2: **The method of claim 1 wherein the characterizing descriptors as individually correspond to a plurality of discrete selectable audio/visual programs comprise at least one of: a programming network identifier** (Ellis, Fig. 31, paragraph [0128], line 8); **a**

broadcast starting time (Ellis, Figs. 6 and 7, paragraph [0128], lines 7-8)**; a description of audio/visual content as corresponds to the audio/visual program** (Ellis, Fig. 7, element 155, paragraph [0128], lines 10-13)**; audio/visual program media source** (Ellis, Figs. 6 and 7, paragraph [0128], lines 8-10)**.**

Regarding claim 8: **The method of claim 1 wherein detecting preliminary selection of a particular one of the discrete selectable audio/visual programs further comprises detecting at least a predetermined relationship between a present position of one of the characterizing descriptors as corresponds to the particular one of the discrete selectable audio/visual programs and an area of visual focus** (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph [0072], lines 6-9)**.** This claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.

Regarding claim 9: **The method of claim 1 and further comprising determining when the user selects the preliminarily selected audio/visual program by detecting when the user asserts a selection action at a time when a characterizing descriptor as corresponds to the preliminarily selected audio/visual program occupies, at least in part, a same portion of a display as a predetermined area of visual focus** (Robarts, Fig. 6, elements 186 and 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10)**.**

Regarding claim 10, Ellis discloses: **a method to facilitate provision of an interactive programming guide, comprising the steps of: providing access to characterizing descriptors as individually correspond to a plurality of discrete selectable items of audio/visual content** (Ellis, Fig. 31, paragraph [0128], lines 5-13)**; displaying an interactive programming guide comprising at least one of the characterizing descriptors** (Ellis, Fig. 31, paragraph [0128],

lines 5-13). However, Ellis does not disclose the following, which Robarts does: **providing an**

updatable list of preferred items of audio/visual content (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202,

paragraph [0077], lines 9-11); **providing an area of visual focus on a particular displayed one**

of the characterizing descriptors (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph [0072], lines 6-9); **in**

response to a first signal, adding information regarding the discrete selectable item of

audio/visual content as corresponds to the particular displayed one of the characterizing

descriptors as is presently in the area of visual focus to the updatable list of preferred items

of audio/visual content (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10); **in**

response to a second signal that is different from the first signal, moving the area of visual

focus to a different one of the characterizing descriptors (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186,

paragraph [0072], lines 6-9. Element 186 is used to highlight a preliminarily selected program,

so if the user were to select a different program, element 186 would move to highlight said

different program); **in response to a third signal that is different from both the first signal**

and the second signal, displaying the updatable list of preferred items of audio/visual

content (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11). Ellis discloses an

interactive program guide which allows the user to add many elements of a television program to

a favorites list. However, Ellis does not disclose the user adding a particular television program

to a list of favorites. Robarts discloses enabling a viewer to add a program to a predefined list of

favorites (paragraph [0075], lines 8-10) in order for the user later to be able to quickly access a

list programs previously identified as favorites (Robarts, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have used the program favorites list in the interactive program guide of Ellis.

Allowing the user to access programs added to a list of favorites would have been highly

desirable in the art, as it would provide another method for the user to organize their preferences.

However, the combined teaching of Ellis and Robarts does not disclose **wherein the plurality of**

discrete selectable audio/visual programs are embodied in a plurality of media. However,

Wilder does (paragraph [0008], lines 3-5). Wilder discloses combining EPG data from a

plurality of different sources into a single EPG. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow for the audio/visual programs to be

embodied in a plurality of media. This would have been a highly desirable feature, as it would

allow the user to compare all content from all viewing sources in order to select the program

most desirable to the user.

Regarding claim 11: **The method of claim 10 wherein the response to the third signal**

further comprises not displaying characterizing descriptors as correspond to items of

audio/visual content that are not on the list of preferred items of audio/visual content

(Robarts, Fig. 13, paragraph [0095], lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 12: **The method of claim 10 further comprising: receiving at least**

one of the first signal, the second signal, and the third signal from a remote control device

(Robarts, paragraph [0044], lines 4-8).

Claim 13 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 10.

Regarding claim 15, Ellis discloses **a method to facilitate use of an interactive**

program guide, comprising the steps of: providing access to characterizing descriptors as

individually correspond to a plurality of discrete selectable audio/visual programs (Ellis,

Fig. 31, paragraph [0128], lines 5-13)**; displaying an interactive program guide comprising at**

least one of the characterizing descriptors as corresponds to a particular one of the discrete

selectable audio/visual programs (Ellis, Fig. 31, paragraph [0128], lines 5-13). However, Ellis

does not disclose the following, which Robarts does: **detecting preliminary selection of a**

particular one of the discrete selectable audio/visual programs to provide a preliminarily

selected audio/visual program (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186)**; determining when the user**

selects the preliminarily selected audio/visual program by detecting when the user asserts a

selection action at a time when a characterizing descriptor as corresponds to the

preliminarily selected audio/visual program occupies, at least in part, a same portion of a

display as a predetermined area of visual focus (Robarts, Fig. 6, elements 186 and 200,

paragraph [0075], lines 8-10. The location of element 186 determines the program that is added

to the favorites list)**; when a user selects the preliminarily selected audio/visual program,**

automatically taking a first predetermined action with respect to the preliminarily selected

audio/visual program (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10)**; when a**

user preliminarily selects a different one of the plurality of discrete selectable audio/visual

program, automatically taking a second predetermined action with respect to the

preliminarily selected audio/visual program, which second predetermined action is

different than the first predetermined action (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph [0072],

lines 6-9. Element 186 is used to highlight a preliminarily selected program, so if the user were

to select a different program, element 186 would move to highlight said different program)**;**

when a user takes an action with respect to the preliminarily selected audio/visual

program, the action not comprising either selecting the preliminarily selected audio/visual

program or preliminarily selecting a different audio/visual program, automatically taking

a third predetermined action with respect to the preliminarily selected audio/visual

program, which third predetermined action is different than the first and the second

predetermined action (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11)**, wherein the**

characterizing descriptors as individually correspond to a plurality of discrete selectable

audio/visual programs comprise at least one element selected from a group consisting

essentially of a programming network identifier, a broadcast starting time, a description of

audio/visual content as corresponds to the audio/visual program, and an audio/visual

program media source (Robarts, Fig. 6, paragraphs [0068]-[0069])**, wherein the step of**

automatically taking a first predetermined action comprises adding information regarding

the preliminarily selected audio/visual program to a list of preferred items (Robarts, Fig. 6,

element 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10)**, wherein the step of automatically taking a second**

predetermined action comprises moving an area of visual focus away from the

preliminarily selected audio/visual program (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph [0072],

lines 6-9. Element 186 is used to highlight a preliminarily selected program, so if the user were

to select a different program, element 186 would move to highlight said different program)**,**

wherein the step of automatically taking a third predetermined action comprises displaying

the list of preferred items (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11)**, and**

wherein the step of detecting preliminary selection of a particular one of the discrete

selectable audio/visual programs further comprises detecting at least a predetermined

relationship between a present position of one of the characterizing descriptors as

corresponds to the particular one of the discrete selectable audio/visual programs and an

area of visual focus (Robarts, Fig. 6, elements 186 and 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10. The

location of element 186 determines the program that is added to the favorites list). Ellis discloses

an interactive program guide which allows the user to add many elements of a television

program to a favorites list. However, Ellis does not disclose the user adding a particular

television program to a list of favorites. Robarts discloses enabling a viewer to add a program to

a predefined list of favorites (paragraph [0075], lines 8-10) in order for the user later to be able to

quickly access a list programs previously identified as favorites (Robarts, paragraph [0077], lines

9-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have used the program favorites list in the interactive program guide of Ellis.

Allowing the user to access programs added to a list of favorites would have been highly

desirable in the art, as it would provide another method for the user to organize their preferences.

However, the combined teaching of Ellis and Robarts does not disclose **wherein the plurality of**

discrete selectable audio/visual programs are embodied in a plurality of media. However,

Wilder does (paragraph [0008], lines 3-5). Wilder discloses combining EPG data from a

plurality of different sources into a single EPG. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow for the audio/visual programs to be

embodied in a plurality of media. This would have been a highly desirable feature, as it would

allow the user to compare all content from all viewing sources in order to select the program

most desirable to the user.

Claims 14 and 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al.

(Pub. No.: US 2004/0117831) in view of Robarts et al (Pub. No.: US 2005/0278741) and further

in view of Wilder et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0051246), and further in view of Olah et al. (Pub.

No.: US 2003/0005072).

Regarding claim 14, the combined teachings of Ellis, Robarts and Wilder as a whole

disclose the method of claim 10, but do not disclose **further comprising: automatically adding**

information corresponding to a particular one of the plurality of discrete selectable items of

audio/visual content to the updatable list of preferred items of audio/visual content when

the area of visual focus is on a characterizing descriptor as corresponds to the particular

one of the plurality of discrete selectable items of audio/visual content for greater than a

predetermined length of time. However, in analogous art Olah does (paragraph [0040], lines 8-

10, paragraph [0037], lines 7-9). Olah discloses monitoring a user's activity, and how this can be

useful to gain information as to a user's periods of inactivity (paragraph [0040], lines 8-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to allow for the method of claim 10 to update a list of preferred items based on a user's

inactivity, i.e. if the area of visual focus does not move for greater than a predetermined length of

time. This would have been a highly desirable feature, as it would allow the system to use more

available information in order to update the users list of preferred items.

Regarding claim 16, Ellis discloses **a method to facilitate provision of an interactive**

programming guide, comprising: providing access to characterizing descriptors as

individually correspond to a plurality of discrete selectable items of audio/visual content

(Ellis, Fig. 31, paragraph [0128], lines 5-13)**; displaying an interactive programming guide**

comprising at least one of the characterizing descriptors (Ellis, Fig. 31). However, Ellis does

not disclose the following, which Robarts does: **providing an updatable list of preferred items**

of audio/visual content (paragraph [0077]); **providing an area of visual focus on a particular**

displayed one of the characterizing descriptors (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186); **in response to**

a first signal, adding information regarding the discrete selectable item of audio/visual

content as corresponds to the particular displayed one of the characterizing descriptors as

is presently in the area of visual focus to the updatable list of preferred items of

audio/visual content (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 200, paragraph [0075], lines 8-10); **in response**

to a second signal that is different from the first signal, moving the area of visual focus to a

different one of the characterizing descriptors (Robarts, Fig. 6, element 186, paragraph

[0072], lines 6-9. Element 186 is used to highlight a preliminarily selected program, so if the

user were to select a different program, element 186 would move to highlight said different

program); **in response to a third signal that is different from both the first signal and the**

second signal, displaying the updatable list of preferred items of audio/visual content

(Robarts, Fig. 6, element 202, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11), **receiving at least one of the first**

signal, the second signal, and the third signal from a remote control device (Robarts,

paragraph [0044], lines 4-8), **wherein the response to the third signal further comprises not**

displaying characterizing descriptors as correspond to items of audio/visual content that

are not on the list of preferred items of audio/visual content (Robarts, Fig. 13, paragraph

[0095], lines 1-14). Ellis discloses an interactive program guide which allows the user to add

many elements of a television program to a favorites list. However, Ellis does not disclose the

user adding a particular television program to a list of favorites. Robarts discloses enabling a

viewer to add a program to a predefined list of favorites (paragraph [0075], lines 8-10) in order

for the user later to be able to quickly access a list programs previously identified as favorites

(Robarts, paragraph [0077], lines 9-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used the program favorites list in the

interactive program guide of Ellis. Allowing the user to access programs added to a list of

favorites would have been highly desirable in the art, as it would provide another method for the

user to organize their preferences. However, the combined teaching of Ellis and Robarts does not

disclose **wherein the plurality of discrete selectable items of audio/visual content are**

embodied in a plurality of media. However, Wilder does (paragraph [0008], lines 3-5). Wilder

discloses combining EPG data from a plurality of different sources into a single EPG. Therefore,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow

for the audio/visual programs to be embodied in a plurality of media. This would have been a

highly desirable feature, as it would allow the user to compare all content from all viewing

sources in order to select the program most desirable to the user. Furthermore, in analogous art,

Olah teaches **automatically adding information corresponding to a particular one of the**

plurality of discrete selectable items of audio/visual content to the updatable list of

preferred items of audio/visual content when the area of visual focus is on a characterizing

descriptor as corresponds to the particular one of the plurality of discrete selectable items

of audio/visual content for greater than a predetermined length of time (paragraph [0040],

lines 8-10, [0037], lines 7-9). Olah discloses monitoring a user's activity, and how this can be

useful to gain information as to a user's periods of inactivity (paragraph [0040], lines 8-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to allow for the method of claim 16 to update a list of preferred items based on a user's

inactivity, i.e. if the area of visual focus does not move for greater than a predetermined length of

time. This would have been a highly desirable feature, as it would allow the system to use more

available information in order to update the users list of preferred items.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to JOSHUA TAYLOR whose telephone number is (571)270-3755.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8am-5pm, M-F, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on (571) 272-7304. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent
Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications
may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished
applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR
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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated
information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Josh Taylor/
Examiner, Art Unit 2426

/Vivek Srivastava/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2426